

demonstrating the strong show of support to help the people affected by this issue.

I'm very thankful to Chairman THOMPSON and Ranking Member KING for their great bipartisan leadership in pushing the FAST Redress Act forward; Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON-LEE and ranking member, I also thank them. I thank the staff on both sides of the Homeland Security Committee for their hard work and the time they put into this bill, and my own senior legislative aid for Homeland Security, Mr. Daniel Hattis, for his hard work, his vigilance, and his commitment for making the FAST Redress Act the law of the land.

Further, this bill has received strong support from the National Business Travelers Association, which has recognized that the problem of misidentification hurts the economy and how this bill benefits the business travel committee.

I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this bipartisan support.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE).

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge support for real economic stimulus legislation. With terrible economic news coming in all the time, I'm eager to support legislation that will spur economic investment and put an infrastructure in place that will promote future economic development.

Folks in east Tennessee will tell you that the bill the House passed last week is a bad bill. It's bloated by wasteful spending. Back home, we're adapting to this troubling economic climate by tightening our belts and clamping down on unnecessary spending.

Many people are understandably upset that the Federal Government's reaction is exactly the opposite. They're amazed when we're prepared to spend an additional \$819 billion of their money after a \$700 billion bailout that was spent without anyone being able to give a straight answer about where the money went. They're skeptical of the results that we're getting, and so am I.

I think there are a few stimulative activities we should be taking a good look at. First, we should return more of the money we're taking in in Washington through tax cuts for people who pay taxes. In my opinion, and in the opinion of many economic experts, this is one of the most effective measures we can take. I would also cut taxes for small business who are going to create the jobs we need to get out of this economic crisis. These businesses can use this money to reinvest in plant equipment.

This weekend, I met a young man named Mike who is in deep trouble with his two restaurants. He doesn't have the capital to keep going on. He hires 21 people. This is someone we

need to desperately help, and this story can be repeated across this Nation.

To those who've been put out of a job, I would eliminate the taxes on unemployment insurance. It is so counterproductive to provide people these benefits only to turn around and take part of the benefit right back, and it doesn't make any sense.

As a former mayor, I would also encourage meaningful infrastructure investment focused on improving our Nation's roads, sewers, and education. I know from my experience that these improvements lay the groundwork for future economic development that will benefit our children's generation. In Johnson City, Tennessee, the investments we made several years ago make our city attractive to businesses and homebuyers, which in turn promote economic development.

I hope the majority party will take these suggestions and incorporate them into their package so that the next bill we consider on the House floor will be an American stimulus package, not a Democrat or Republican stimulus package.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the State of Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS).

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to use my time today to compliment the bipartisan work of the Committee on Homeland Security. The bill before you, the FAST Redress Act of 2009, is the result of extensive bipartisan negotiations. This is what my constituents asked for when they elected me to Congress.

The people of Wyoming want to see the parties working together for the good of the American people. And this bill is an example of the type of bipartisanship that I hoped to see when I came here.

Unfortunately, my first month in this body did not display to me that type of bipartisanship. So to have this example here today is very refreshing. Last week, we had an example that was quite the opposite.

The stimulus package went to the Senate without a single Republican vote. But the fact of the matter is, the American people are now weighing in, and they're weighing in with their Senators, and they're giving their Senators the opportunity to make a better decision than we in the House made: a decision based on the spirit of bipartisanship and a decision that's based on job stimulus, not on pork barrel spending.

So I want to compliment the Committee on Homeland Security for bringing us a bill that is truly bipartisan. And I would encourage us, as a Congress, the House of Representatives, to take the same spirit of bipartisanship to heart when the Senate returns the stimulus package to us for our subsequent consideration.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers.

I urge the passage of the bill and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, while the practice of watch listing individuals plays an important role in identifying possible terrorist suspects, we must keep in mind that the watch list is only as good as the information on it. Without accurate, complete, and reliable information, misidentifications persist. The database becomes unreliable, and the purpose of the watch list is frustrated leaving America vulnerable.

For the watch list to truly be cleaned up, there needs to be direction from the Obama administration to all of the consumers of the list throughout the Federal Government that the way the list is populated and maintained needs reformed. The intelligence community, Federal law enforcement, and DHS must all come together in order to revamp the watch list. In the absence of reform, America needs an immediate remedy. The FAST Redress Act provides just that.

I urge swift passage of this bill, H.R. 559. Ensuring that business travel and other Americans can fly without being misidentified against a terrorist watch list will also stimulate the economy. Air travel is already distressed. Inter-rhetoric against a solid stimulus bill does little to make things right.

Mr. Speaker, this bill moves our security policies forward in a manner that protects our homeland and our civil liberties.

I encourage the passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 559.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### NATIONAL BOMBING PREVENTION ACT OF 2009

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 549) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish an appeal and redress process for individuals wrongly delayed or prohibited from boarding a flight, or denied a right, benefit, or privilege, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 549

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

# SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Bombing Prevention Act of 2009”.

## SEC. 2. BOMBING PREVENTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

### “SEC. 210F. OFFICE FOR BOMBING PREVENTION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish within the Protective Security Coordination Division of the Office of Infrastructure Protection of the Department an Office for Bombing Prevention (in this section referred to as ‘the Office’).

“(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Office shall have the primary responsibility for enhancing the ability, and coordinating the efforts, of the United States to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, and respond to terrorist explosive attacks in the United States, including by—

“(1) serving as the lead agency of the Department for ensuring that programs designed to counter terrorist explosive attacks in the United States function together efficiently to meet the evolving threat from explosives and improvised explosive devices;

“(2) coordinating national and intergovernmental bombing prevention activities to ensure those activities work toward achieving common national goals;

“(3) conducting analysis of the capabilities and requirements necessary for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments to deter, prevent, detect, protect against, and assist in any response to terrorist explosive attacks in the United States by—

“(A) maintaining a national analysis database on the capabilities of bomb squads, explosive detection canine teams, tactics teams, and public safety dive teams; and

“(B) applying the analysis derived from the database described in subparagraph (A) in—

“(i) evaluating progress toward closing identified gaps relating to national strategic goals and standards; and

“(ii) informing decisions relating to homeland security policy, assistance, training, research, development efforts, testing and evaluation, and related requirements;

“(4) promoting secure information sharing of sensitive material and promoting security awareness, including by—

“(A) operating and maintaining a secure information sharing system that allows the sharing of critical information relating to terrorist explosive attack tactics, techniques, and procedures;

“(B) educating the public and private sectors about explosive precursor chemicals;

“(C) working with international partners, in coordination with the Office for International Affairs of the Department, to develop and share effective practices to deter, prevent, detect, protect, and respond to terrorist explosive attacks in the United States; and

“(D) executing national public awareness and vigilance campaigns relating to terrorist explosive threats, preventing explosive attacks, and activities and measures underway to safeguard the United States;

“(5) assisting State, local, and tribal governments in developing multi-jurisdictional improvised explosive devices security plans for high-risk jurisdictions;

“(6) helping to ensure, in coordination with the Under Secretary for Science and Technology and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the identi-

fication and availability of effective technology applications through field pilot testing and acquisition of such technology applications by Federal, State, local, and tribal governments to deter, prevent, detect, protect, and respond to terrorist explosive attacks in the United States;

“(7) coordinating the efforts of the Department relating to, and assisting departments and agencies of Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, and private sector business in, developing and implementing national explosives detection training, certification, and performance standards;

“(8) ensuring the implementation of any recommendations in the national strategy required under section 210G, including developing, maintaining, and tracking progress toward achieving objectives to reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorist explosive attacks;

“(9) developing, in coordination with the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, programmatic guidance and permitted uses for bombing prevention activities funded by homeland security assistance administered by the Department; and

“(10) establishing and executing a public awareness campaign to inform the general public and private sector businesses on ways they can deter, detect, prevent, protect against, and respond to terrorist explosive attacks in the United States, that—

“(A) utilizes a broad spectrum of both mainstream and specialty print, radio, television outlets, and the Internet;

“(B) utilizes small and disadvantaged businesses, as defined under the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.); and

“(C) ensures that the public awareness messages under the campaign reach and are understandable to underserved populations, including—

“(i) persons with physical and mental disabilities, health problems, visual impairments, hearing impairments, limited English proficiency, and literacy barriers;

“(ii) socially and economically disadvantaged households and communities;

“(iii) the elderly; and

“(iv) children.

“(c) LIMITATION ON STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the authority of the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Director of the United States Secret Service, or the Attorney General of the United States.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(A) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2010;

“(B) \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2013; and

“(C) such sums as may be necessary for each subsequent fiscal year.

“(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available pursuant to paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

“(e) ENHANCEMENT OF EXPLOSIVES DETECTION CANINE RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES.—To enhance the Nation’s explosives detection canine resources and capabilities the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, by partnering with other Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies, nonprofit organizations, universities including historically black colleges and universities and minority serving institutions, and the private sector—

“(1) within 270 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection—

“(A) develop a pilot program that includes a domestic breeding program for purpose-bred explosives detection canines; and

“(B) increase the current number of capability assessments of explosives detection canine units to identify common challenges

and gaps in canine explosives detection, to provide for effective domestic preparedness and collective response to terrorism, and to inform grant guidance and priorities, consistent with national capabilities database efforts;

“(2) continue development of a scientifically based training curriculum to enhance consensus-based national training and certification standards to provide for effective domestic preparedness and collective response to terrorism through the effective use of explosives detection canines for explosives detection canines; and

“(3) continue engagement in explosives detection canine research and development activities through partnerships with the Science and Technology Directorate and the Technical Support Working Group.

### “SEC. 210G. NATIONAL STRATEGY.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop and periodically update a national strategy to prevent and prepare for terrorist explosive attacks in the United States.

“(b) DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall develop the national strategy required under subsection (a).

“(c) REPORTING.—Not later than six months after the date of the submission of the report regarding each quadrennial homeland security review conducted under section 707, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report regarding the national strategy required under subsection (a), which shall include recommendations, if any, for deterring, preventing, detecting, protecting against, and responding to terrorist attacks in the United States using explosives or improvised explosive devices, including any such recommendations relating to coordinating the efforts of Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, emergency response providers, and the private sector.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 210E the following new items:

“Sec. 210F. Office for Bombing Prevention.

“Sec. 210G. National strategy.”.

## SEC. 3. EXPLOSIVES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

### “SEC. 318. EXPLOSIVES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and in coordination with the Under Secretary for National Protection and Programs, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, and the head of any other relevant Federal department or agency, shall ensure coordination and information sharing regarding nonmilitary research, development, testing, and evaluation activities of the Federal Government relating to the detection and prevention of, protection against, and response to terrorist attacks in the United States using explosives or improvised explosive devices, and the development of tools and technologies necessary to neutralize and disable explosive devices.

“(b) LEVERAGING MILITARY RESEARCH.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and in coordination with the Under Secretary for National Protection and Programs, shall coordinate with the Secretary of Defense and

the head of any other relevant Federal department or agency to ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, military policies and procedures, and research, development, testing, and evaluation activities relating to the detection and prevention of, protection against, and response to terrorist attacks using explosives or improvised explosive devices, and the development of tools and technologies necessary to neutralize and disable explosive devices, are adapted to non-military uses.

**“SEC. 319. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and in coordination with the Under Secretary for National Protection and Programs, shall establish a technology transfer program to facilitate the identification, modification, and commercialization of technology and equipment for use by Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, emergency response providers, and the private sector to deter, prevent, detect, protect, and respond to terrorist attacks in the United States using explosives or improvised explosive devices.

“(b) PROGRAM.—The activities under the program established under subsection (a) shall include—

“(1) applying the analysis conducted under section 210F(b)(3) of the capabilities and requirements of bomb squad, explosive detection canine teams, tactical teams, and public safety dive teams of Federal, State, and local governments, to determine the training and technology requirements for Federal, State, and local governments, emergency response providers, and the private sector;

“(2) identifying available technologies designed to deter, prevent, detect, protect, or respond to terrorist attacks using explosives or improvised explosive devices that have been, or are in the process of being, developed, tested, evaluated, or demonstrated by the Department, other Federal agencies, the private sector, foreign governments, or international organizations;

“(3) reviewing whether a technology described in paragraph (2) may be useful in assisting Federal, State, or local governments, emergency response providers, or the private sector in detecting, deterring, preventing, or responding to terrorist attacks using explosives or improvised explosive devices; and

“(4) communicating to Federal, State, and local governments, emergency response providers, and the private sector the availability of any technology described in paragraph (2), including providing the specifications of any such technology, indicating whether any such technology satisfies appropriate standards, and identifying grants, if any, available from the Department to purchase any such technology.

“(c) WORKING GROUP.—To facilitate the transfer of military technologies, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, and in a manner consistent with protection of sensitive sources and methods, shall establish a working group to advise and assist in the identification of military technologies designed to deter, prevent, detect, protect, or respond to terrorist explosive attacks that are in the process of being developed, or are developed, by the Department of Defense or the private sector.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 317 the following new items:

“Sec. 318. Explosives research and development.

“Sec. 319. Technology transfer.”.

**SEC. 4. GAO STUDY OF EXPLOSIVES DETECTION CANINE TEAMS.**

Section 1307(f) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-53; 121 Stat. 395) is amended by striking “utilization” and all that follows through the end of the sentence and inserting “utilization of explosives detection canine teams, by the Transportation Security Administration and all other agencies of the Department of Homeland Security that utilize explosives detection canines, to strengthen security and the capacity of explosive detection canine detection teams of the Department.”.

**SEC. 5. REPORT ON CANINE PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES.**

The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate by not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act examining the administration of canine procurement activities by the Department of Homeland Security to deter, prevent, detect, and protect against terrorist explosive attacks in the United States, that includes consideration of the feasibility of reducing the price paid for the procurement of untrained canines, including by utilizing an expanded pool of breeds, procuring canines from domestic breeders, and acquiring canines from animal shelters, rescue societies, and other not-for-profit entities.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to include in the RECORD an exchange of letters between the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology and myself.

**COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE**

**AND TECHNOLOGY,**

*Washington, DC, January 15, 2009.*

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,  
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,  
Ford House Office Building, Washington,  
DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN, I am writing to you concerning the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Science and Technology in H.R. 549, the National Bombing Prevention Act of 2009. H.R. 549 was introduced by Congressman Peter T. King on January 15, 2009. H.R. 549 is identical to the reported version of H.R. 4749 from the 110th Congress.

H.R. 549 implicates the Committee on Science and Technology's jurisdiction over Homeland Security research and development under Rule X(1)(o)(14) of the House Rules. The Committee on Science and Technology acknowledges the importance of H.R.

549 and the need for the legislation to move expeditiously. Therefore, while we have a valid claim to jurisdiction over this bill, I agree not to request a sequential referral. This, of course, is conditional on our mutual understanding that nothing in this legislation or my decision to forgo a sequential referral waives, reduces, or otherwise affects the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science and Technology, and that a copy of this letter and of your response will be included in the Congressional Record when the bill is considered on the House Floor.

The Committee on Science and Technology also expects that you will support our request to be conferees during any House-Senate conference on H.R. 549 or similar legislation.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

BART GORDON,  
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,  
*Washington, DC, January 15, 2009.*

Hon. BART GORDON,  
Chairman, Committee on Science and Technology, Rayburn Bldg., House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 549, the “National Bombing Prevention Act of 2009,” introduced by Congressman Peter T. King on January 15, 2009.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I acknowledge that H.R. 549 contains provisions that fall under the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Science and Technology. I appreciate your agreement to not seek a sequential referral of this legislation and I acknowledge that your decision to forgo a sequential referral does not waive, alter, or otherwise affect the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science and Technology.

Further, I recognize that your Committee reserves the right to seek appointment of conferees on the bill for the portions of the bill that are within your jurisdiction and I agree to support such a request.

I will ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 549, the “National Bombing Prevention Act of 2009.” I look forward to working with you on this legislation and other matters of great importance to this nation.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,  
Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, explosives remain the preferred weapon of choice by terrorists around the world. Yet, in the immediate aftermath of the September 11 attacks, the Bush administration placed a disproportionate level of attention on unconventional emerging threats such as chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons of mass destruction.

Despite the issuance 2 years ago of HSPD 19, which is entitled “Combating Terrorist Use of Explosives in the United States,” the focus needed to address the conventional explosives has been sorely lacking.

Time and again, we have seen terrorists use explosives against the United States and our overseas interests. We have also seen them used to deadly effect against some of our closest allies,

including Britain, Spain and, most recently, India.

Because explosives, be they homemade or military grade, are relatively easy to obtain and use in an improvised explosives device, a focused and coordinated approach is needed.

Passage of H.R. 549, the National Bombing Prevention Act of 2009, is a critical step to putting us on a path to developing such an approach.

Specifically, this bill, a reintroduced version of H.R. 4749 from last Congress, which passed the House overwhelmingly on June 18 of last year, establishes the Office of Bomb Prevention at the Department of Homeland Security.

I wish to thank the gentleman from Long Island, the ranking member of the Committee on Homeland Security, Mr. KING, for authoring this legislation, and I am proud to once again be an original cosponsor.

This is a straightforward, bipartisan bill that authorizes the Office of Bombing Prevention in law and sets forth its responsibilities for coordinating Federal efforts to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, and respond to terrorist explosive attacks in the United States.

To do so, the office is required to conduct analysis of the Federal, State, local, and tribal government capabilities; and maintain a national database of the capabilities of bomb squads, explosive detection canine teams, tactics teams, and public safety dive teams around the Nation.

Additionally, the bill requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a national strategy to prevent and prepare for terrorist explosive attacks in the United States.

The bill authorizes \$10 million for fiscal year 2010 and \$25 million annually for the following 3 years.

I strongly urge passage of this important homeland security legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This bill authorizes the Office of Bombing Prevention within the Department of Homeland Security. In previous Congresses, it passed on suspension with bipartisan support.

This office will provide the necessary analysis and coordination of our Nation's bomb prevention capability to best protect our citizens from the threat posed by explosive materials.

We only need to look at terrorist activities overseas to understand that conventional and improvised explosive devices are a terrorist's weapon of choice to target military and civilians.

Within the United States, we have been subject to our own share of explosive attacks, including the 1993 World Trade Center bombings, the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing, the Centennial Olympic Park bombing, and others.

State and local authorities have developed the capabilities to respond to potential explosive threats and to neutralize them. Yet without the office es-

tablished in this bill, there would be no analysis of our nationwide capability to respond to explosive threats, or where gaps exist in training, equipment, and personnel against a national baseline. This analysis will assist State and local officials in applying for homeland security grants to fill these gaps.

Further, this legislation will authorize the office to continue to promote information sharing and IED security awareness through advanced bomb prevention techniques and usable information.

The office uses a secure Web site, known as "TRIPwire," to provide to bomb prevention officials across the country access to current terrorist IED tactics, techniques and procedures, along with expert analysis and reports, making it a one-stop shop for actionable information.

I previously mentioned our troops' experience with IEDs in Iraq and Afghanistan. This legislation instructs the Secretary of Homeland Security to work closely with the Department of Defense to take advantage of what our troops have learned on the battlefield, both in tactics and technology, to improve the capability of our first responders here at home.

Preventing a bomb from going off should involve more than just those first responders attempting to neutralize the threat once the bomb has been placed. Education and awareness programs regarding the threat of IEDs are also a piece of this legislation, providing information on explosive precursors to merchants who can recognize suspicious purchases.

The continued need for the Office of Bombing Prevention is clear. It is important to note that this office is not designed to replace existing elements of counter-explosive expertise already found in the Federal Government, but to assist and coordinate State, local, and tribal capability. In fact, the National Tactical Officers Association supports this legislation.

By supporting H.R. 549, we take another step in upholding our responsibility to protect the lives and livelihood of American citizens.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I don't have any additional speakers for the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF).

Mr. WOLF. I thank the gentleman for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 549, the National Bombing Prevention Act of 2009. However, I have some concerns about language included in this bill regarding the enhancement of explosives detection canine resources and capabilities. I'm concerned and worried that this provision could unintentionally harm established Federal canine training facilities and even weaken existing training standards.

Currently, the Customs and Border Protection agency runs two world-class canine training facilities under its Canine Enforcement Program, in addition to a USDA facility in Florida. One of these facilities is located in my congressional district in Front Royal, Virginia, in what is viewed as the Shenandoah Valley. I strongly encourage Members to visit this exceptional program, staffed by dedicated Federal employees, before making any comprehensive reforms to this model program.

The Canine Enhancement Program already serves the needs of the Department of Homeland Security and other Federal agencies. It is so highly regarded that many of our closest international allies—and I was out there. Egypt had their people out there training and many others—send their canine program officials to the Front Royal facility for training.

Mr. Speaker, rather than reinventing a program that already demonstrates exceptional results, I hope that we can work with the Department of Homeland Security and Customs and Border Protection to address these issues as this legislation moves forward.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and am privileged to address you, Mr. Speaker, and to rise in support of H.R. 549, the National Bombing Prevention Act.

This is something that certainly arises out of 9/11, when we watched in horror as the twin towers burned, the Pentagon was attacked, and the plane was crashed in Pennsylvania. It's changed the focus of this Nation. It's changed the priorities that we have.

One would think that government would simply look at this and make sure that all the gaps are filled, that we were able to analyze capabilities and maintain a database, identify those gaps. The list of the things in this bill goes on.

I'm looking at the risk to America and the energy that brings this bill to the floor, Mr. Speaker, and I think about this country in the broad terms. What do we need to do to take America to the next level of our destiny? How do we nurture the things that protect us? And how do we enhance the components that improve us?

And I can't help but reflect, Mr. Speaker, as I stand here that we are unanimous in our support in protecting the American people. We disagree sometimes on the tactics—and I don't think we much disagree on these tactics—but I think that there are greater risks out there to America that cry out for an urgent approach rather than H.R. 549, the National Bombing Prevention Act.

Some of those greater risks come from overseas. They come on our American military that are today in harm's way in Iraq and Afghanistan, the whole backdrop of that. We have

poured a significant amount of resources in, and we've seen great success in Iraq in particular. We have a tough battle to fight in Afghanistan. That's the habitat that breeds the people that would like to penetrate through our shield.

That's something we cannot always see but it's a tangible enemy because we have seen the results of that tangible enemy.

Mr. Speaker, I can't watch this bill move through debate without raising the issue of the intangible enemy that we have, the enemy that we have from within, the enemy that creeps up on us and sneaks up on us, and the one that causes us to revert to security and trying to find a safer future. Whenever we see a bump along in our economy, when we see the stock market take a dip, when we see some unemployment numbers that go up, the first thing that happens is those who have been lying in wait for an economic disaster pounce upon that as an argument that the free markets are not the solution, that a managed economy is the solution.

And we're in the middle of a pivotal debate in America today, Mr. Speaker, and that pivotal debate rests not so much on the physical security of the American people, as it does the economic opportunity of the American people.

And in the name of economic security, we are watching trillions of dollars being invested in programs that have not shown any pattern of being successful. There was a \$150 billion stimulus plan not quite a year ago and then a \$700 billion stimulus plan that came out before the election, the bailout plan as it's commonly known, and now we're looking at perhaps a \$900 billion stimulus that has with it at least \$347 billion in interest attached to it over the next 10 years which takes us to \$1.3 trillion.

Just add the \$700 billion on from the bailout from last fall, and we're at \$2 trillion, \$2 trillion in debt and burden which is just one leg of a multi-legged stool as we know from President Obama that has to be constructed by that approach.

And I will submit that as much as we'd like to provide for the safety and the security of the American people—and I will continue to support and work together hand-in-hand across the aisle on those issues—I do oppose the idea that government can spend money better than people can, and I oppose the idea that creating new government programs and spending trillions of dollars. And this one-leg of a multi-legged stool is a \$2 trillion leg, Mr. Speaker.

How many more trillion dollars before we get all the legs built on this stool that may look like a centipede and our debt may look like it's insurmountable into the future?

We've got to revert to the things that made this Nation great, the foundations of the American exceptionalism. And those foundations have been—and

if we're to have a future will be—the free markets, the markets, the free enterprise system, and our faith in those markets. And at some point, we have to look back at history and understand that no matter how deep we can dig into the old "New Deal" of the 1930s, that the best that can be said for it was it may have slowed and diminished the depths to which we sunk during the Great Depression, but the tradeoff was that it delayed the recovery.

□ 1700

And now we are looking at a new, uber, new, new deal that's coming, that is multitrillions of dollars, that may or may not diminish the depths, but it will certainly delay the recovery.

So that is my greatest fear for America, Mr. Speaker. I appreciate your attention.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I urge members to support this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 549, and believe that authorizing the Office of Bombing Prevention will greatly enhance our Nation's preparedness and response to arguably the most likely method of terrorist attack.

In addition to authorizing the Office to develop a strategic vision and establish the capabilities level around the Nation, the bill provides support for efforts to research explosives detection and mitigation.

It is important to note, Mr. Speaker, that an informed public is a prepared public. In this spirit, the bill also directs the Office to develop and implement a public awareness campaign that can reach the private sector, as well as ordinary citizens.

Again, I'd like to commend Ranking Member KING for bringing forth this important bipartisan legislation, and I urge immediate passage of H.R. 549.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 549, the National Bombing Prevention Act of 2009, and am pleased that the House has moved quickly early in the 111th Congress to act on this important legislation. On January 15, 2009, I introduced H.R. 549, which authorizes the Office of Bombing Prevention within the Department of Homeland Security. In the previous Congress, the full House passed similar legislation by bipartisan voice vote on June 18, 2008.

The Office of Bombing Prevention will provide much needed analysis and coordination of our Nation's bomb-prevention capacity. This will inform State and local governments on how to best protect our citizens from the threat posed by improvised explosive devices (IEDs). The terrorist attacks in Iraq and Afghanistan; the attacks in London in 2007 and 2005; the Madrid bombings in 2004; and the countless other bombing attacks around the world serve as reminders that terrorist organizations utilize IEDs to target civilians and military personnel.

Within the United States, we have been subject to our own share of explosive attacks, including the 1993 World Trade Center bombings; the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing; the Centennial Olympic Park bombing; and others. State and local bomb squads across the country have formed and trained to respond to these types of threats. But at the national level, there is no analysis of our nationwide capability to respond to explosive threats, or to identify where gaps exist in training, equipment, and personnel against a national baseline. The Office authorized by this bill gives us that ability.

This analysis will also assist State and local officials in applying for homeland security grants to fill these gaps. Further, the bill requires the Office to continue to share information with State and local officials and promote IED security awareness. This information is distributed through a secure website, known as "TRIPwire," which provides to appropriate law enforcement officials access to current IED tactics, techniques and procedures—updated in light of new events and as terrorists change their methods. "TRIPwire" includes analysis and reports by experts making it a "one-stop shop" for actionable information.

Information sharing with law enforcement is only one part of preventing an IED attack within the United States. Another key component of the Office of Bombing Prevention authorized in this bill is the establishment of an awareness program for the public regarding the threat of IEDs. This program will educate merchants, for example, on types of materials that are explosive pre-cursors, so that sellers can watch for, and recognize, suspicious purchases.

Recognizing that our military has developed invaluable expertise in recognizing and countering IEDs, this legislation instructs the Secretary of Homeland Security to work closely with the Department of Defense to leverage lessons learned by our troops in combat. Adapting appropriate tactics and technology from overseas will improve the capability of our first responders here at home.

The Office of Bombing Prevention has been in existence at the Department of Homeland Security since 2005, but has not yet been authorized by statute. The continued need for the Office of Bombing Prevention is clear. While there are many Federal agencies that bring expertise and roles to countering an explosive threat, this Office provides a unique role to assist and assess State, local, and tribal capability.

By supporting H.R. 549, we take another step in upholding our responsibility to protect the lives and livelihood of American citizens. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 549, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO SELECT COMMITTEE ON ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND GLOBAL WARMING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(a) of House Resolution 5, 111th Congress, and the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming:

Mr. SHADEGG, Arizona  
Mr. SULLIVAN, Oklahoma  
Mrs. BLACKBURN, Tennessee  
Mrs. MILLER, Michigan  
Mrs. CAPITO, West Virginia

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOCCIERI) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

# ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 82, by the yeas and nays;  
H. Res. 103, by the yeas and nays;  
H.R. 559, by the yeas and nays.

The vote on H.R. 738 will be taken tomorrow.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

# NATIONAL STALKING AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 82, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 82.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 0, not voting 15, as follows:

Roll No. 47

YEAS—417

Abercrombie	Davis (TN)	Kagen
Ackerman	Deal (GA)	Kanjorski
Aderholt	DeFazio	Kaptur
Adler (NJ)	DeGette	Kennedy
Akin	Delahunt	Kildee
Alexander	DeLauro	Kilroy
Altmire	Dent	Kind
Andrews	Diaz-Balart, L.	King (IA)
Arcuri	Diaz-Balart, M.	King (NY)
Austria	Dicks	Kingston
Baca	Dingell	Kirk
Bachmann	Doggett	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Bachus	Donnelly (IN)	Kissell
Baird	Doyle	Klein (FL)
Baldwin	Dreier	Kline (MN)
Barrow	Driebehaus	Kosmas
Bartlett	Duncan	Kratovil
Barton (TX)	Edwards (MD)	Kucinich
Bean	Edwards (TX)	Lamborn
Becerra	Ehlers	Lance
Berkley	Ellison	Langevin
Berman	Ellsworth	Larsen (WA)
Berry	Emerson	Larson (CT)
Biggert	Engel	Latham
Bilbray	Eshoo	LaTourette
Bilirakis	Etheridge	Latta
Bishop (GA)	Fallin	Lee (CA)
Bishop (NY)	Farr	Lee (NY)
Bishop (UT)	Fattah	Levin
Blackburn	Filner	Lewis (CA)
Blumentauer	Fleming	Lewis (GA)
Blunt	Forbes	Linder
Boccheri	Fortenberry	Lipinski
Boehner	Foster	LoBiondo
Bonner	Fox	Loeb
Bono Mack	Frank (MA)	Lofgren, Zoe
Boozman	Franks (AZ)	Lowey
Boren	Frelinghuysen	Lucas
Boswell	Fudge	Luetkemeyer
Boucher	Gallegly	Lujan
Boustany	Garrett (NJ)	Lummis
Boyd	Gerlach	Lungren, Daniel
Brady (PA)	Giffords	E.
Brady (TX)	Gingrey (GA)	Lynch
Braley (IA)	Gohmert	Mack
Bright	Gonzalez	Maffei
Broun (GA)	Goodlatte	Maloney
Brown (SC)	Gordon (TN)	Manzullo
Brown, Corrine	Granger	Marchant
Brown-Waite,	Graves	Markey (CO)
Ginny	Grayson	Markey (MA)
Buchanan	Green, Al	Marshall
Burgess	Green, Gene	Massa
Burton (IN)	Griffith	Matheson
Butterfield	Grijalva	Matsui
Calvert	Guthrie	McCarthy (CA)
Camp	Gutierrez	McCarthy (NY)
Cantor	Hall (NY)	McCaul
Cao	Hall (TX)	McClintock
Capito	Halvorson	McCullum
Capps	Hare	McCotter
Capuano	Harman	McDermott
Cardoza	Harper	McGovern
Carnahan	Hastings (FL)	McHenry
Carney	Hastings (WA)	McHugh
Carson (IN)	Heinrich	McIntyre
Carter	Heller	McKeon
Cassidy	Hensarling	McMahon
Castle	Herseth Sandlin	McNerney
Castor (FL)	Higgins	Meek (FL)
Chaffetz	Hill	Meeks (NY)
Chandler	Himes	Melancon
Childers	Hinche	Mica
Clarke	Hinojosa	Michaud
Clay	Hirono	Miller (FL)
Cleaver	Hodes	Miller (MI)
Clyburn	Hoekstra	Miller (NC)
Coble	Holden	Miller, Gary
Coffman (CO)	Holt	Miller, George
Cohen	Honda	Minnick
Cole	Hoyer	Mitchell
Conaway	Hunter	Mollohan
Connolly (VA)	Inglis	Moore (KS)
Cooper	Inslee	Moore (WI)
Costa	Israel	Moran (VA)
Costello	Issa	Murphy (CT)
Courtney	Jackson (IL)	Murphy, Patrick
Crenshaw	Jackson-Lee	Murphy, Tim
Cuellar	(TX)	Murtha
Culberson	Jenkins	Myrick
Cummings	Johnson (GA)	Nadler (NY)
Dahlkemper	Johnson (IL)	Napolitano
Davis (AL)	Johnson, E. B.	Neal (MA)
Davis (CA)	Johnson, Sam	Neugebauer
Davis (IL)	Jones	Nunes
Davis (KY)	Jordan (OH)	Nye

Oberstar	Royce	Sutton
Obey	Ruppersberger	Tanner
Olson	Rush	Tauscher
Olver	Ryan (OH)	Taylor
Ortiz	Ryan (WI)	Teague
Pallone	Salazar	Terry
Pascarella	Sanchez, Linda	Thompson (CA)
Pastor (AZ)	T.	Thompson (MS)
Paul	Sanchez, Loretta	Thompson (PA)
Paulsen	Sarbanes	Thornberry
Pence	Scalise	Tiberi
Perlmutter	Schakowsky	Tierney
Perriello	Schauer	Titus
Peters	Schiff	Tonko
Peterson	Schmidt	Towns
Petri	Schock	Tsongas
Pingree (ME)	Schrader	Turner
Pitts	Schwartz	Upton
Platts	Scott (GA)	Van Hollen
Poe (TX)	Scott (VA)	Velázquez
Polis (CO)	Sensenbrenner	Visclosky
Pomeroy	Serrano	Walden
Posey	Sessions	Walz
Price (GA)	Sestak	Wamp
Price (NC)	Shade	Wasserman
Putnam	Shea-Porter	Schultz
Radanovich	Sherman	Waters
Rahall	Shimkus	Watson
Rangel	Shuler	Watt
Rehberg	Shuster	Waxman
Reichert	Simpson	Weiner
Reyes	Sires	Welch
Richardson	Skelton	Westmoreland
Rodriguez	Slaughter	Wexler
Roe (TN)	Smith (NE)	Whitfield
Rogers (AL)	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (OH)
Rogers (KY)	Smith (TX)	Wilson (SC)
Rogers (MI)	Smith (WA)	Wittman
Rohrabacher	Snyder	Wolf
Rooney	Souder	Woolsey
Ros-Lehtinen	Space	Wu
Roskam	Speier	Yarmuth
Ross	Spratt	Young (AK)
Rothman (NJ)	Stearns	Young (FL)
Roybal-Allard	Sullivan	

## NOT VOTING—15

Barrett (SC)	Herger	Solis (CA)
Buyer	Kilpatrick (MI)	Stark
Campbell	McMorris	Stupak
Conyers	Rodgers	Tiahrt
Crowley	Moran (KS)	
Flake	Payne	

□ 1855

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 47, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

## INTRODUCING ZACHARY LARS SANDLIN

(Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great joy that my husband, Congressman Max Sandlin, a former Member of this distinguished body, and I introduce to you and to all of our colleagues the newest addition to our family, Zachary Lars Sandlin.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.